

RAILYING TO ALEXANDER.

The Adherents of the Prince Moving for His Restoration.

HIS CAUSE GAINING GROUND.

Troops Ready to March on Sofia—A Second Provisional Government Formed—Terrible Destruction by Floods in India.

The Coup a Surprise.

WILHELMSTADT, (Via Havre) August 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—I think the Bulgarian affair was a surprise to the chancellor, who leaves for Berlin in the morning. I saw him in the shooting gallery today. He seemed perfectly unconcerned. Sir William White received a telegram from Lord Salisbury this afternoon instructing him to return to Bucharest immediately.

Ministry—A later dispatch says that Prince Alexander has been removed from the monastery at Ak-Palanka to Rens-Rusi, in Russian Bessarabia.

Treacherous Work of Revolutionists.

LONDON, August 24.—Authentic dispatches from Sofia show that the disposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, was accomplished during the night. According to these accounts a thoroughly Russianized remnant of cavalry was detained in the city after nightfall when the revolutionists retired to their barracks. This regiment, perfectly under control of the revolutionists, surrounded the palace about two hours past midnight. The prince was in bed and the palace was closed. The revolutionists forced their way into the building, went to the prince's ante-chamber, and had him arrested. They then made their way to the palace of the revolutionists. He was stunned, having been taken completely unawares. When he recovered his self-control, he endeavored to resist, but the situation he bitterly reproached his captors for their treachery.

What followed is still rather obscure. The revolutionists declare Alexander signed a formal abdication of the throne. Others, however, assert he firmly declined to sign the abdication, and that he was then confined in a remote prison, being told he would be kept there until he had signed the abdication. It is said the prince was removed from Sofia under a strong cavalry escort long before daybreak. The revolutionists became acquainted with the fact of the coup d'état until several hours after the prince had been removed from the palace. Telegrams from Sofia and other sources received from Bulgaria state there is much discontent among Bulgarian troops over the change in the government. A large proportion of the troops are disposed to restore Alexander.

ON A BATH FOOTING.

PARIS, August 24.—Reports are current here that Serbia began to place her army on a war footing. The Journal de l'Est annonce that the Serbian government, under a foreign minister, have arranged to have an interview.

RUSSIAN COMMENT.

PETERSBURG, August 24.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, commenting on the Bulgarian crisis, says it hopes the political wisdom to understand that the destinies of both nations depend upon the behavior of the people. The powers should be the destinies of these nations. The Journal de St. Petersburg, commenting on the Bulgarian crisis, says it hopes the political wisdom to understand that the destinies of both nations depend upon the behavior of the people. The powers should be the destinies of these nations.

WANT ALEXANDER RESTORED.

VIENNA, August 24.—The correspondence prints a dispatch from Giurgievo, in Roumania, on the Danube, opposite Iustak, which says that the Bulgarian troops in Eastern Roumania have issued a proclamation in favor of Alexander. The dispatch further states that these Roumanian troops have proclaimed the restoration of the head of the provisional government, which they have organized to oppose the government of Karavoff, and that the Russian troops of Shumla and Turnova have publicly declared for Prince Alexander, and the movement for his restoration is gaining ground.

LONDON, August 24.—Troops in Eastern Roumania and at Shumla disapprove of the deposition. Two thousand men were seen to take the restoration of the prince, met yesterday in front of the Russian consulate in Philippopolis, the capital of Roumania, and declared their opposition to the deposition. The population of Sofia into the hands of the revolutionists, of which ardently supports the revolution, together with warmly espousing the cause of the prince. Partisanship on both sides has been dangerous and already, and it is feared party conflicts of serious nature will ensue. Railway service between Constantinople and Roumania is suspended. Orders have been sent to Adrianople suspending the issue of tickets beyond the frontier.

A SECOND PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 24.—A second provisional government has been set up in Bulgaria with headquarters at Turnova. This government is in opposition to that of Karavoff and favors Alexander. Stambouff has been made president of the Turnova government. He is one of the gentlemen whose names were printed in a circular issued yesterday by Karavoff's government to convince the people that all the prominent men of the country supported the revolution.

WILL DIE FOR ALEXANDER.

BUCHAREST, August 24.—Prince Alexander has been launched as a prisoner. The

garrison at Philippopolis, Eastern Roumania, has taken arms in favor of Alexander. A regiment of infantry with a band playing the national anthem, followed by a column of notice of its adherence to Alexander. The officer commanding declared that the whole Bulgarian army was disposed to the despotism of Karavoff, and was prepared to fight and die for him.

WHERE ALEXANDER IS.

BUCHAREST, August 24.—The yacht supposed to have Prince Alexander on board a prisoner passed Giurgievo without stopping. It is expected that the prince will be taken to Sofia this morning. It is supposed that the revolutionists intend to land Alexander in Roumanian territory. The Roumanian government has received all the necessary steps to protect the prince if he landed in Roumania. The yacht was last reported at the mouth of the Danube, near the mouth of Pruth and Danube. This is Roumanian territory.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE THRONE.

BERLIN, August 24.—It is stated that the Prince of Oldenburg, commander of the Russian guards, is the Russian candidate for the Bulgarian throne. The Russian government has announced that the Prince of Oldenburg has been named as the Russian candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

A LETTER FROM ALEXANDER.

A letter from Prince Alexander, written at Sofia a few days before his deposition, has been received in this city. In it he expressed his regret at the deposition, and his confidence in the Russian government. He expressed his confidence in the Russian government, and his confidence in the Russian government. He expressed his confidence in the Russian government, and his confidence in the Russian government.

TO OPPOSE PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, August 24.—The ministers, after a long discussion on Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech, decided to oppose it.

THE GOLF SIMON.

GALVESTON, August 24.—The city council at a meeting last evening appropriated \$5,000 for the relief of the storm victims of this city. Citizens have subscribed \$5,000 for the same purpose. This will afford only temporary relief, as over one hundred and fifty families are rendered homeless and destitute by the storm.

THE STORM VICTIMS.

The storm proved very destructive to small vessels off the Texas coast. It will doubtless be months before the fishing fleet will be secured. One schooner went to pieces off Pelican Island, while another schooner near her is bottom up. The crew of the latter were drowned. An unknown vessel and three schooners are reported ashore or overboard at different points. The vessel of the crew of one schooner were lost and the crew of another is supposed to have landed on the coast. The schooner of the crew of another is supposed to have landed on the coast.

THE CONFESSOR OF A BAD MAN.

RICHMOND, Ind., August 24.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—A sensation was created last evening by the publication in a local paper of the full confession of Nathaniel Bates, who killed his wife at Hagerstown last year. Bates, who is now in prison, confessed the killing, but denied premeditation, which he admits in his confession, while portraying the killing as mere foolishness. He confessed the killing, but denied premeditation, which he admits in his confession, while portraying the killing as mere foolishness.

THE CUTTING CASE.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—An official telegram has been received from Minister Jackson confirming his reports of Cutting's release, but giving particulars, and no doubt is entertained at the department that the published statement with regard to the reasons alleged by the Mexican government for the release of Cutting will not reflect Sedgwick's mission, which is to learn all the facts in the case. The government does not at present concern itself with any question of damages due Cutting, but will carry out the intention of the government to release Cutting, but will carry out the intention of the government to release Cutting.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The exports of domestic cottons for the past week have been \$550 packages, making for the expired portion of the year a total of 161,187, against 143,727 for the same period last year. The total for 1885 and 1886 is 1,811,187, the largest total in any previous year. With agents the demand has been only moderate, still a good volume of business has been secured. The various branches of the jobbing trade are very busy.

POSTOFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The name of the postoffice at Clay county, Neb., is changed to Greensburg.

ALL QUIET IN BELFAST.

BELFAST, August 24.—Mayor Eager of this city has gone to Dublin to confer with the Irish executive, Sir John Lubbock, and to discuss the city is quiet today. Four more prisoners, injured during the late disorders, were last night removed to the hospital.

THE SCHOONER WRECKED.

HALIFAX, August 24.—The schooner Mille B was wrecked on Port Monton Island in the night of the 22nd. The crew, consisting of the main boom falling upon him, and Benjamin Downie was drowned. The rest of the crew were saved.

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city to allow the waters to subside, but the result of this action is as yet unknown. Fifty thousand persons are to-day homeless, and thousands having been either submerged or destroyed.

Numbers were drowned by the sudden rush of waters—how many is not yet ascertained. The flooded district had a British territory many food-supply stores, and all these were swept away. The result will be an approach to famine among the homeless population. The river will not fall sufficiently to permit any attempt at reconstruction of the broken embankment until November. British military operations are seriously interfered with by the overflow.

The damage done by the flood already amounts to \$5,000,000. The British are being constantly washed ashore. It is now estimated that one thousand persons lost their lives in the flood.

Additional Troops for Evictions.

DUBLIN, August 24.—The Curragh of Kildare, a great plain, owned by the British crown in the heart of Kildare county, and used for military purposes, is the scene of unusual activity. The place is being put in readiness to receive five additional regiments of infantry and four additional regiments of cavalry. These fresh troops will be used in the work of evicting the tenants coming winter. The authorities expect that the default in rents among the Irish peasant tenants will be a serious matter. The present force in Ireland will, unless much strengthened, prove inadequate to the task of protecting the interests of the landlords.

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BLAINE OPENS THE FIGHT.

The Maine Statesman Delivers the First Address of the Campaign.

GREAT SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

Bayard Denounced For His Action in the Cutting Case—Questions of Tariff, Labor and Fisheries Touched On.

National Issues Discussed.

LAKE SEBAGO, Me., August 24.—James G. Blaine arrived here from Bangor this morning to deliver the opening address of the campaign at the republican mass meeting held here. His speech in substance was as follows:

Fellow Citizens: A new administration of the national government is usually unwearying in its efforts to improve the conditions and the discontents of its own supporters. The people at large give much heed for the improvement of the nation. The discussion of political issues is left as a somewhat perfunctory task to opposing parties in congress. This is not a popular method of rest, but it prepares those who are the ultimate arbiters in all matters of public concern to give patient and careful consideration to the issues which the time arrives for popular discussion.

Have the old differences between the republicans and democrats been adjusted, or have they grown more painful and more pronounced? Are the questions over which the republicans and democrats have been divided, and which have been abandoned? Is litigation in the courts of public opinion to be discontinued and a settlement made by the people in the future? On the other hand, do the American people just now begin to realize that the republicans and democrats, the methods and the measures of each party, and are they waking to a new and more earnest struggle over political issues that are so vital to the nation? Let us inquire of these things in a spirit of candor!

It is in the first place especially worthy of observation that in the history of industrial questions no party in time of peace has ever been so much divided as the republicans. The republican in support of a protective tariff to-day. At the late session of congress a measure known as the Morrill tariff bill, designed to protect the iron and steel industry, was introduced. It was resisted by so compact an organization of the republicans that it was not until the last day of the session that it was passed. The measure was all that broke the absolute unanimity of the party.

On the other hand, the vast majority of the democratic members supported the free trade side of the question, but a small minority, consisting of an imaginary group of men, the south of us a far different scale of prices is paid for labor. The colored mechanic of the north is not so well paid as the white man, and the colored man as you are, but if he will lay back in a new cotton factory in South Carolina, he will find that the colored man will paint and plaster it at the same low rate, he is inevitably creating an industry which, if the same rate of wages be maintained, will bring him into the ranks of the colored man, and he will be able to lead to the gates of his own poverty.

The situation is, therefore, plainly discernible. The colored man is not so well paid as the white man, and the colored man as you are, but if he will lay back in a new cotton factory in South Carolina, he will find that the colored man will paint and plaster it at the same low rate, he is inevitably creating an industry which, if the same rate of wages be maintained, will bring him into the ranks of the colored man, and he will be able to lead to the gates of his own poverty.

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ject, as all must be, to the condition that the persons and property of others shall be respected. It is well for every citizen of a free government to keep before his eyes, and in his thoughts the honored maxim that the liberty of one man must always end where the liberty of another man begins.

In what may be termed the political creed of the various labor organizations I have observed a certain consistency of principle, and, as I think, controlling facts—facts which in a spirit of friendship and candor I beg to point out. I read, a few days since, in a newspaper, an article in which it was stated that labor, in another state, a revival of the distinct ends which they are to maintain. I am sure that the maintenance of these ends will be a perfect security of safety in regard to the continuance of the tariff, or it might have meant the destruction of the tariff, and the result is indifferent to the fate of protection.

In any event it would be well for the labor organizations to be distinctly inquisitive and ascertain how the wages of labor in the United States can be kept above the rate of wages in other countries, and without the intervention of protective duties. With the present cheap modes of interchange and transportation, the maintenance of the tariff is a question of life and death to the laborer. I do not stop for the detail of argument, I only desire to lodge the question in the minds of the laborer, and to maintain that when it is in their power to maintain protection or to inaugurate free trade; who have it in their power to uphold the party of protection or the party of free trade.

Another notorious fact has been omitted—so far as I have observed—from the consideration of the labor organizations. They seem to have taken little or no heed of the existence of more than a million and a half of colored people in this country, and who, but with expanding intellect, increasing intelligence and growing ambition. While these men were slaves, working in the fields of the south, and on the sugar plantations in the south, the skilled labor of the northern states felt no competition from the colored man. But since they came freemen there has been a great change in the variety and skill of the labor performed by colored men in the south. They are now engaged in all the trades and professions, and in fact hundreds of thousands, have entered the ranks of the mechanical and semi-mechanical fields.

Of course they are underpaid. They receive less than the white man, and the colored man as you are, but if he will lay back in a new cotton factory in South Carolina, he will find that the colored man will paint and plaster it at the same low rate, he is inevitably creating an industry which, if the same rate of wages be maintained, will bring him into the ranks of the colored man, and he will be able to lead to the gates of his own poverty.

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